

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK FRIDAY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA—MARTINI.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—SEA OF ICE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—ARTIST 47.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—MACKEY'S NEW HIBERNICAN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—A LOST LIFE—SECTER BRIDGEMAN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPHY DUNPHY.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—THE IRON CURSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—LOUROS ASSAULT.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway—THE POWER OF LOVE; OR, WOMAN PUT TO RIGHTS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—LAILA ROSE.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—THE KING'S RIVAL.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall Brooklyn—HIS.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway—COMIC VODVIES, NEGRO ACTS, &c. THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway—THE JOKES FAMILY.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—NEGRO ECCECITICITIES, BULLFIGHTS, &c.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
PAVILION, No. 638 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, April 22, 1872.

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THE INDIAN TERRITORY SLAUGHTER, which brought so vividly forward the insecurity of life in that country and the disregard of law by the white desperadoes who infest it, has awakened the authorities to a sense of their duty. Two companies of infantry have been ordered to recapture Fort Gibson, which was abandoned some time since by orders of General Pope. It is to be hoped that the advent of the troops will be followed by the driving out of the "border ruffians" and the prevention of such massacres as that at Talahua. The bringing to prompt justice of the perpetrators of this murderous outrage on the officers of the law should be more feasible with Uncle Sam's boys close at hand. There is no later news from the scene of the tragedy.

PROPOSED UNIFORM POSTAL LAW FOR EUROPE.—Prince Bismarck's energy is untiring. Now that peace reigns Europe and peaceful relations between the different countries of the Continent is pretty well assured, the German Chancellor contemplates the accomplishment of a measure which cannot fail, if successful, to prove of immense public good. Impressed with the excellent working of the law by which telegraphic communication all over the Continent is regulated, by reason of its uniform rates and regularity in the transmission of messages, Bismarck aims to have the mails arranged on the same plan. A circular has been issued at Berlin to the different European nations, and we believe the United States has also been communicated with, to send delegates to the German capital to consider the postal reforms, which will be the object of the convention. If uniformity of letters can be attained a great advantage will be secured, and the evils which now attend the carrying, delivery, and in some cases, excessive charges of the mails, be entirely abolished.

DOM PEDRO, OF BRAZIL, AT HOME IN RIO.—A HERALD letter from Rio Janeiro, under date of the 2d of April, has been specially telegraphed to us through the cable from London and appears in our columns to-day. The writer announces the arrival of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, and the Empress of Brazil, with the Duke of Saxe, in the Brazilian capital, on their return from Europe. They enjoyed a right royal and hearty reception from their subjects, who manifested their joy by the inauguration of a general fête and universal public illumination, which was maintained during three days. Dom Pedro looked in excellent health after a comfortable voyage. He experiences the consolation of a good ruler in the display of affection on the part of his subjects, and is really worthy of the tribute, the most pleasing fact for all parties.

The Gathering of the Clans for Cincinnati—The Projected Anti-Grant Republican and Democratic Coalition.

A dull and dismal sound came booming on, a solemn, wild and melancholy noise, shaking the tranquil air, and afterward a clash and jangling, barbarously prolonged. (U. S. S. S. S.)

The gathering of the clans for the Cincinnati Convention portends a mighty multitude of political reformers in the Queen City of the "beautiful river" on the 1st of May, and something of the confusion of tongues which broke up and dispersed the builders of Babel. But what is it that brings these reformers together? Let us see. In the distribution of the federal offices in the State of Missouri in 1869, General Grant so far disappointed the expectations of Messrs. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and some other unreasonable applicants in their exorbitant demands, that in 1870 they bolted with their followers, and organized an independent republican party in a State Convention in opposition to "the military despotism at Washington." General Blair and other leaders of the Missouri democracy saw in this republican meeting their opportunity, and, in effecting a democratic coalition with these republican bolters, turned it to such a good account that they completely revolutionized the State, including the election of General Blair to the United States Senate in the place of a Grant republican.

Keeping in view this initial landmark of the Missouri democratic passive or possum policy—the policy of keeping wide awake while pretending to be dead—we come next to the State elections of 1871. Opening with a wholly unexpected democratic victory in New Hampshire, the brilliant idea seized the democratic party that a reactionary revolution had set in, which would speedily sweep away all such intolerable radical abominations as your fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But, roused by the revival of this old copperhead clamor, the Union party of the war in Connecticut completely spoiled these beautiful democratic calculations, and brought over the party to their "new departure" in the acceptance of negro civil equality and negro suffrage. Next, from the confusion incident to this inglorious surrender, and from the demoralization following the disclosure of the astounding corruptions of the Tammany Ring, the succeeding elections, State after State, down to the awful crash of Tammany in November, clearly established the fact in the minds of the democratic managers that it would be utterly useless, under the flag of the democratic party, without help, to attempt to defeat the re-election of General Grant.

The despairing cry went forth from the rank and file of the sorely defeated and demoralized democracy, "Men and brethren, what can we do to be saved?" To this cry came the quick and earnest response from General Blair—"Follow the victorious example and fall in line with the Missouri democracy, and we shall be saved. There are bolting and disaffected republicans in all the States. Do as we did in Missouri, in 1870. Give these men the lead. Let them get up an independent anti-Grant Republican National Convention, and give them to understand that, if they nominate a liberal republican Presidential ticket, on the common ground of hostility to Grant, the democrats of the whole Union will support them, and trust to luck in reference to other arrangements." The idea was adopted by the democratic managers. Mr. Schurz, as a volunteer missionary of reform, had prepared the minds of republican bolters for it in the West, the South and the East. The next thing in order was the Liberal Republican National Convention, and Governor Gratz Brown, at the appointed time, from his confidential liberal mass meeting at Jefferson City, Mo., issued his call for this "national meeting of liberals" at Cincinnati, on the broad platform of free trade, State rights, universal amnesty and war to the knife against Grant and his corrupt, usurping and despotic administration.

To this extent was this Missouri coalition programme executed in advance of the late New Hampshire election, and to defeat Grant in that contest, Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and others, as republicans, opened a heavy fire in the Senate of artillery and small arms sold to the French, and kept it up for several weeks against the international bad faith and manifold corruptions charged upon General Grant. But New Hampshire responded in an emphatic endorsement of Grant, and so far there was no evidence of any hopeful republican mutiny in the East. Connecticut might do better, and some new and ingenious devices for a bolt in Connecticut were tried; but all expedients there to break the administration ranks failed as signally as in New Hampshire. So far, then, the elections of 1872 are better for Grant than the elections of 1871, and, outside of Missouri and the still unsettled and turbulent slave border and ex-rebel States, there is no evidence of any disaffections among the original supporters of Grant beyond a few disappointed office-seekers, with here and there a little clique of hangers-on and unreliable followers. This Cincinnati mass convention, however, will be an imposing affair, in point of numbers, and a political curiosity shop in the elements composing it more wonderful to the political philosopher than the ingredients of Andy Johnson's famous Philadelphia love feast.

It is understood that the democrats are to keep in the background; that this Convention is to be a republican affair; that it is to proclaim an independent republican party, and a liberal republican creed, and it is to nominate a republican ticket in opposition to Grant, which, with the accompanying liberal resolutions, will be acceptable to the democracy. This is the appointed work for this extraordinary assemblage of republican reformers. Will they be able to accomplish this difficult task? The chances are as one hundred to one against them. Let us suppose that they have adopted a platform, from which everything fatally objectionable to Brown, the free trader, and to Greeley, the protectionist, to McClure and to the Southern fire-eater on State rights and the Ku Klux, has been cut out, and that nothing is left but hostility to Grant—let us suppose that upon this one idea some such republican ticket as Trumbull and McClure, or Davis and Soovel, or Palmer and Tipton, or Cox and Greeley, is nominated for the democracy, what will the democratic managers do, or what can they do with it? They can do nothing better with it than to let it, as a Presidential balance of power, manifest its strength in the approaching election before they dismiss and disband the democratic party. Mr. Belmont, acting under the advice of the

Congressional and other leaders of the party, has deferred the meeting of his National Committee till the 8th of May, in order to encourage as far as possible the formation of this new party at Cincinnati. He thinks, no doubt, that, as a third party, it may possibly turn the Presidential scale in favor of the democratic candidate, as Birney, with his third party, did in 1854, and as Fillmore did in 1856. A Presidential ticket from Cincinnati with even one democrat upon it will not answer; for it will be a bargain and sale too transparent to attract any outside supporters but the half dozen republican implacables such as Brown, Schurz and Soovel. A ticket, on the other hand, for President and Vice President from Cincinnati chosen from the republican bolters will be quietly shelved by Mr. Belmont and his committee in a call for their regular National Convention. The democratic managers, in our judgment, have not the remotest idea of accepting the Cincinnati ticket, nor the remotest expectation of a ticket from that quarter which they can accept. They are doing all they can do to bring into the field a third party which will draw its forces from the administration ranks. We think we are perfectly safe in the prediction that on the 8th of May Mr. Belmont and his committee will issue their call for their national party Convention and for the appointment of delegates thereto from all the States, and that this Convention, in order to maintain the party organization intact, will nominate a democratic ticket on a new departure, ignoring the Cincinnati Convention.

There is no alternative offered the democrats which does not involve the dissolution of their party. General Grant is stronger than the politicians everywhere. We have a letter from Pennsylvania which, in defining the position of Colonel Forney, shows that even a division of the republicans upon State politics and local rings will not affect the popular strength of Grant. An attempt, therefore, to merge the democracy party in a bolting republican party would probably carry over to Grant half the democrats of the country before the end of the battle. This danger will be avoided in the nomination of a regular democratic ticket in due season. With this event, should there be a ticket from Cincinnati before the country, it will disappear like the Cleveland ticket of Fremont and Cochrane, or from the finances in recruits, ammunition and transportation, it will be reduced to a feeble guerrilla warfare of as little consequence in any State as that of the labor reformers and temperance party in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Congress and the Consequential Damages.

The reception at Washington of our counter case to the Geneva Tribunal will herald a renewal of activity in the question of the unfortunate Washington Treaty. The counter case will be laid before Congress to-morrow, and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House believes that his branch of the legislative department would endorse our case for consequential damages by a two-thirds majority if a question arose on its merits. With Charles Sumner in the Senate to back the supporters of the administration on this point, we can easily calculate that, so long as the State Department stands by the colors it has so honorably carried thus far, the Senatorial body would give the same or a larger majority on the question. It is a matter, above all, which would outleap party lines and gain the support of the greater number of the democratic members in both houses, as much from honest patriotism as from the determined tone of a large majority of their constituents. As the old slogan in the treaty becomes more firmly fixed, specific nostrums to remove it may be expected to be plentifully prescribed. The latest of these—a solemn agreement on England's part—not to demand, in case of future war, any consequential damages for Alabamian acts committed by American citizens is a capital way of asking England how she would like to put herself in our place on the matter. It is to be feared that there is a cool irony in the proposition.

Whitewashing Brigham Young's Danites.

The Salt Lake agent of the Associated Press in his despatches last week reported—as every sensible person might have anticipated—that there was a great excitement in that city over the decision of the Supreme Court, and that the police had acted with brutality towards an "apostate," one Joseph Silver; and that the same men had threatened to "cut the hearts" out of several persons, of whom the Press Agent was one. Half a dozen of the "Jack Mormons," and two or three others who were invited by Brigham to take seats at his recent convention, telegraphed yesterday that "there has been no excitement over the decision of the United States Supreme Court," "as all citizens here know that the aim of the Press Agent is to create excitement, or to make it appear to exist, to provoke Congressional action." Whenever there is trouble in Utah this class of men are always certain to rise to the surface, in haste to render the man of patronage their best services. But the nation and Congress have got used to this whitewashing, and it fails to serve the ends of the despot of Utah.

With a people so intensely fanatical and so blindly devoted to their leaders as the Mormons have shown themselves to be it would have been passing strange if they had not been exalted over the news of a decision that virtually liberated their Prophet from the hands of a United States Marshal who for months held him in charge to answer for the crimes of lasciviousness and murder. When to that, too, was added the liberation of one of Brigham's counsellors—Wells, the President of all the Apostles—Hyde, half a dozen other leading and prominent men, and when that decision also permitted to come out of their hiding places Major General Burton, the oldest son of the Prophet, and the desperate leader of the Danites, Porter Rockwell, it would indeed be singular if there were no excitement. The Mormon community is in no manner responsible for the threats and intimidations of the Danite police of Salt Lake City, but the very fact that the press agent gives the names of the parties threatened—himself included—is a pretty good evidence that the threats were uttered, and the statement of those whitewashing gentry that the Press Agent was in ill

odor with them, renders his report of the Danite police threatening his life all the more probable. It has been the curse of Utah that there were always ready some plant men to aid the ruling powers there to conceal their murders, rather than come out like honest men and stand by the right.

When that atrocious assassination of Dr. J. King Robinson took place in Salt Lake City despatches were immediately sent East, signed by just such men, informing the public that the Mormons deplored it, while it is a fact patent to all who were present at the examination that there was the most direct moral certainty that the Mormon Danites did the deed, while they were protected from discovery by the police.

The simple fact is that a reign of terror is inevitable in Utah unless obviated by some vigorous action on the part of Congress, and it is the apprehension of Brigham Young that Voorhees' bill will pass Congress, which makes him seek to cover up the injudicious haste of the police. Calling upon a few men who are "not in any way connected with the Mormons" to deny their outrages and threats is altogether too shallow a device. It is hoped that Congress will not adjourn till some decided action is taken that will protect the lives and property of loyal citizens in Utah.

What the Preachers Talked About Yesterday.

If there is one thing which more than any other is made manifest by the preaching of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher it is the large, loving, sympathetic and natural heart of the preacher. Men and nature furnish him the material for the greatest proportion of his sermons, and the Scripture texts are thrown in to serve as a basis for his inexhaustible fund of illustration. A careful reader of Mr. Beecher's discourses cannot fail to appreciate the substantial unity which is shown to exist between natural and revealed religion. Yesterday his theme was the "Psychology of Rejoicing," and the conclusion he came to, after an examination of the subject, is that men who treat Christianity right will get all the joy out of religion which the New Testament leads them to expect. And he who takes the Lord Jesus Christ as He is revealed to us by the Apostles will find God drawn near to him and find himself brought into personal relations with God. "There is a divine energy in Christ," said Mr. Beecher, "from which there arises a divine intercourse between this divine nature and the human soul." The responsiveness of human love to divine love Mr. Beecher illustrated by the vibrations of a dozen pianos in a room to the touch of one. And, while holding that pain bearing is a part of the remedial scheme, he said that, instead of taking back a single word of what he had uttered on this subject the previous Sabbath, he would recall "all the soft words and utter them again in tones of thunder, that he might express his horror at the thought that God had created pain for the sake of pain, anguish for the sake of anguish." This is a strong emphasis upon what Mr. Beecher said last week against the Calvinistic creed, which he dissected and so effectually disposed of. And from this point he elucidated and enforced the doctrine of joy in religion.

As might be expected from the wide refutation which "Father" Gavazzi, the great Italian reformer, brings with him to our shores, an immense congregation crowded the Tabernacle in Brooklyn yesterday to hear him preach. His theme was justification by faith—not, as he insisted, a Protestant dogma, nor one born at the Reformation, but one that dates anterior to Luther—even to the Apostles—and which was enunciated by Christ himself. "Where there is no justification by faith," he said, "there is no Christianity, and where there is a justification by works there is idolatry, but no Christianity." But Christ is the great justifier, and faith is only the secondary instrumental cause of it. From this basis the preacher went on to show our lost moral estate in Adam and the grand results obtained through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom and whose cause Father Gavazzi hoped his hearers would not be ashamed, but whom they would acknowledge, confess and follow until they shall be crowned with the crown of joy and bliss and love and glory eternal.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham yesterday paid a sentimental compliment to his brother of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, when, speaking of conformity and non-conformity, he remarked that "a preacher in Brooklyn stands in the old place and yet transforms." Looking at the hills and the valleys, the mountains and the plains, the rivulet and the ocean, Mr. Frothingham concluded that "there is no such thing as conformity, and those who try it fail." And "non-conformity is a simple thing of necessity; it exists where none is intended. The non-conformist is one who steps out of the shallow world into the world of deep thought; out of the world of show into the world of substance; out of the world of technical Christianity into the world of rationality and broader views." Bishop Potter yesterday preached on the necessity and importance of walking more by faith and less by sight, and administered the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates in St. James' Protestant Episcopal church. The Rev. Dr. Potter demanded a change in the moral atmosphere of the fallen ones of society. He wanted more disinterestedness among churches, and thought he could discern the shadows which coming events cast before them.

A Spanish Revolution Regarded as Imminent.

The news from Spain, as it is reported in our Madrid despatches to-day, is of a very serious character. It would be alarming for the cause of good government and public tranquility in the kingdom, and, perhaps, for the peace of Europe also, were it not for the fact that the political system of that portion of the Iberian Peninsula has lapsed to such a condition of demoralization that the intelligence which is sent forth from it is of the most chameleon-like character, changing its hue according to every breath of the party canardists and for their interests. We hear to-day that a general rising of the Carlists against Amadeus' crown is imminent, and that His Majesty is fully determined to meet it. Preparations have been made for the instant transportation of troops through the country, and the railways have been subordinated to the use of government. The Council of Ministers was assembled in session in Madrid, and remained in continuous sitting from Saturday

evening during the night to morning yesterday. King Amadeus will address the Parliament to-day. It is said that His Majesty will rest his claim to the throne and his position in the country on the basis of the will of the majority of the people, and that he will at the same moment class his public enemies as a "turbulent minority, which seeks to impose its will on the nation." The King will thus be forced to draw strict party lines and to ostracize, as it were, the principle of freedom of opposition, after his election to the royal seat of a "divine right" personage, who had just been dethroned by revolution. The King of the Spaniards will thus place himself in direct conflict with Don Carlos, but affording to the ex-royalist of the Bourbons an advantage by designating him—almost in the words which were once used by an English statesman—as the head of "a miserable, monopolizing minority." This is really dangerous. The Spanish situation is full of peril, as will be seen by our synopsis of Don Carlos' counter case.

Agassiz's Late Glacial Discoveries.

The latest intelligence from Professor Agassiz, published in another column, is highly novel and interesting, as confirmatory of his important glacial theory. Lord Bacon long ago remarked that the great continents of the Southern Hemisphere bore a singular resemblance to one another in the pyramidal form of their terminal points in the great Southern Ocean. Each of the three promontories, at Cape Horn, at the Cape of Good Hope and at Tasmania, on the southeastern coast of Australia, appears to have been piled up in the front of a vast mass of advancing water and ice moving from the South Pole; and each of them also appears to have been partly demolished by the oversweeping ice-wave. These singular facts, which have led many eminent geographers and geologists to the conclusion that a terrible glacial deluge once washed over the Southern continents, crumbling them up, separating them into different parts, throwing their debris over our hemisphere and forming the long slopes which incline towards the Arctic ocean, seem to acquire new significance in the light of Agassiz's discovery of similar ones in the neighborhood of Montevideo, South America. It is, certainly, to say the least, a beautiful conception of science to divest these mighty and ancient phenomena of their supposed purposeless action, by showing that they have carved and sculptured the globe for the production of our river beds and ocean-current channels, and served in a thousand ways to prepare it for the abode of man. But the facts which geology can now adduce remove this conclusion from and far beyond the field of speculation. The valley of the Aar, in Switzerland, is a good illustration of this wonderful glaciating process. After quitting the ice of the glacier and going down the valley to the Grimsel, every traveller has noticed the rocks cropping out from the bed of the valley, rounded like hogs' backs—the *roches moutonnées* of Agassiz—or fluted, furrowed, and scarred by the pebbles which the glacier held as fine emery on its lower surface, and with which it has ground and polished the rocks to a vitreous smoothness. The glacial phenomena now discovered by Agassiz are on the cone-shaped hill or "mount," situated on the western side of the Bay of Montevideo, and are the most northern erratics yet found in the Southern Hemisphere. The geographical position of the hill is in latitude thirty-four degrees fifty-three minutes south and longitude fifty-six degrees fourteen minutes west, and the mount rises four hundred and sixty-five feet above the sea level. It consists of blue and greenish gray adamantine silicious clay slates standing vertically on edge, trending in an east-southeast and west-northwest direction, and exhibit, says the Professor, "all the characteristic features of the *roches moutonnées* of the Northern Hemisphere," proving that the Mount of Montevideo is a hill shaped by glacial action. He infers that there are true erratics due to "cosmic phenomena connected with the climate of the globe and in no way depending upon local cataclysms." It is not improbable that this long-discussed and interesting problem of geology will be further illuminated by the labors of Captain Hall in his present North Polar expedition, as the instructions to that brave explorer were to ascertain the trend and bearing of all the glacial scratches observed upon the denuded rocks of the North wherever he might land upon its mysterious shores. The time is doubtless near when these discoveries will crystallize into something practical and utilitarian.

Our Spring Trade—The Index of the Herald.

Sixty-six and a half columns of advertisements! Such was the magnificent figure reached by the HERALD of yesterday. Sixty-six and a half columns, not swelled out with corporation or government advertisements, but filled with short, sharp, crisp, ringing sentences, in which New York spoke to New York, earnestly proclaiming its wants and urgently offering its services. We do not think we exaggerate when we say that so grand a show was never before made by a daily journal. It is a fresh HERALD triumph. This enormous pressure on our advertising columns is suggestive and instructive. It is only a few days since we had occasion to comment on the backwardness of the weather and of the spring trade. At least a month or six weeks had been lost. We predicted a rush of business if good weather steadily set in. The good weather has come; the summer sun smiles upon us; the rivers and canals have burst their icy barriers; in our great stores and warehouses feverous activity has taken the place of dulness, and it will not be wonderful if a few active weeks do more than make compensation for the losses of the first weeks of the spring season. Our sixty-six and a half columns of advertisements furnish abundant proof that in the latter half of April, 1872, the trade pulse of New York beats with unparalleled steadiness and with unprecedented vigor.

THE CINCINNATI Enquirer (democratic) thinks the Cincinnati platform should be composed of but three planks, to wit:—1. Beat Grant; 2. Beat Grant; 3. Beat Grant. Another might be introduced were it not for the employment of slang language, to wit:—4. That they are all a set of "D. B.'s."

THE CINCINNATI Times (administration) says Jeff Davis will attend the Cincinnati Convention, and go for his friend Greeley on the one-term principle.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Hoffman left this city yesterday for Albany.

General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel.

Secretary George S. Boutwell is a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, of Albany, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. C. Mayer, Mayor of Reading, Pa., is domiciled at the Major House.

Consecration of Bishop McNierney.

The consecration of a Bishop of the Church at any time or in any place is a solemn and important event. There is nothing new or novel in it, and yet sufficient importance attaches to it to call together congregations which no Christian temple nor other public building in this city could accommodate. Such an event took place yesterday, and such a congregation gathered in and about St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Father McNierney, who has so long and so faithfully filled the office and performed the duties of secretary to the Archbishop of this diocese, has been elevated to the episcopal office. Having proved himself worthy in that, which was least, he has been called to higher duties and greater responsibilities, which we have no doubt he will accept and perform with the same ability which has marked his past career and in the same spirit of reliance upon the Divine Saviour who has thus called him to feed and watch over the flock which He hath purchased with His own most precious blood. Sixteen bishops and more than ninety priests from different parts of the United States and Canada assisted the venerable Archbishop McCloskey in the consecration ceremonies. From the very full report of those ceremonies which appears in our columns to-day the readers of the HERALD, who could not attend, or who, having tried to gain admittance to the sacred precincts, failed in their efforts, will get an excellent idea of the imposing pageant, the gorgeous panorama, as it were, of bishops and priests and acolytes and other servants, which passed up and down the broad aisles of the Cathedral, awing and inspiring the worshipping assembly with the richness of their vestments and the variety of their costumes. The new symbols of office which were worn and borne by the Bishop elect were gifts from his Catholic friends, who can be counted by thousands. They are rich and beautiful and worthily bestowed.

The sermon was preached on this occasion by Bishop Bailey, whose theme was the Church as a teaching church—as the means established by God for the diffusion of His divine truth among men. The prelate advanced the idea—which he had not the time to elaborate—that a revelation of God's will to man necessarily implies an infallible teacher. The whole history of the human race, he contended, shows that without this man becomes the victim of the most shameful errors. Even in the investigations of physical truths, while men discover many things new they are continually making a bad use of them. This is partially true, though not wholly so. That man needed and still needs a divine revelation will hardly be disputed, but that the whole or any part of the Church of Christ, which is composed of fallible men and women, can interpret that revelation infallibly has been and may be contradicted, because even truth itself is changeable and changing—not indeed in its nature and principle, but in its manifestations to mortals; for, whether we discern and comprehend the truth or not, does not at all affect the truth itself, but it does affect our relations to it. Hence we find the Church of God from age to age discarding some things which it once believed in and taking on others which it had no faith in. The Catholic Church has done this, and of necessity it must continue to do it. But because a man or a Church cannot be free from change, and, therefore, not infallible, its teachings should not be rejected, since the Holy Ghost, who is the infallible Guide and Teacher of the Christian Church, has promised to abide with it forever. And one characteristic of His mission is that He is to guide the Church into all truth. But as it was in the apostolic days so it is now, and so has it been all the way along—the Saviour has many things to say unto us, but we cannot bear them now. And inasmuch as those revelations are not made in bulk to the mass of believers, but singly, to individual hearts, and as no two minds are constituted alike, nor can they apprehend the same truths in exactly the same way, so neither can they, individually or collectively, claim infallibility in the promulgation of those truths. This is the province of Jehovah alone.

The confusion which has arisen in religious matters from taking the Scriptures alone as a guide may indeed present a plausible argument for a supreme infallible teacher; but the visible unity of the Catholic Church can no more be held to constitute it the only moral guide of mankind than the visible unity of any one nation, even for hundreds of years, could be adduced as an evidence that it was commissioned by God to govern the world socially and politically. Christ's kingdom is set up in the hearts of men, and He reigns there whether there be any visible organization or not. And He must reign until He hath put all things under His feet, and then shall the Son also be subject unto him that put all things under Him, that God may be all in all.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF MEXICO?—This question attains a most pressing significance for the people of the United States by reason of the facts which are stated in our despatch from Matamoros to-day. Military men have revolted against General Cortina and attempted to assassinate him. He was defended by his adherents in arms. A bloody fight ensued and several persons were killed on both sides. Cortina's party took six prisoners. These were shot to death in cold blood. Quiroga, it is said, marching on Matamoros at the head of several thousand men and artillery. His advance will be resisted. Then we shall hear of other desertions, more fighting and fresh assassinations. What will be done with Mexico? Is it helpful to the American body corporate to permit the consecration of a system of armed thuggism at our very doors?

THE UTTICA Observer (democratic) asserts that no other man in the country deserves higher praise for his repudiation of Grantism than Governor Palmer, of Illinois. But on which side did repudiation first begin?

Personal Intelligence.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Hoffman left this city yesterday for Albany.

General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, is quartered at the St. Denis Hotel.

Secretary George S. Boutwell is a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, of Albany, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. C. Mayer, Mayor of Reading, Pa., is domiciled at the Major House.